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# OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

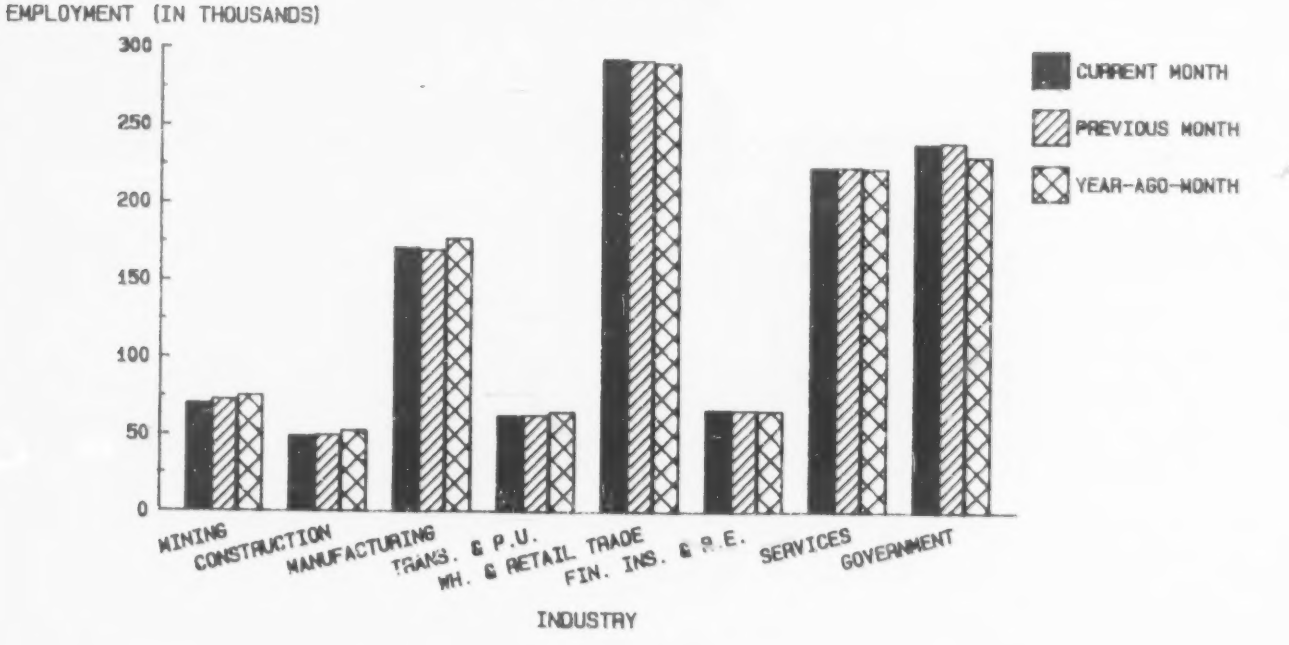
*SEPTEMBER 1985*
*(August Data)*

*OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION*
*OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE*
*WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING*
*OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105*

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Total employment in Oklahoma declined to 1,446,000 in August, down 8,600 from the revised estimate of 1,454,600 in July. Unemployment also fell from 108,200 in July to 98,700 during August. This was the lowest jobless total recorded for the state since September, 1982 and the first time that unemployment dipped below 100,000 since that time. As a result of the drop in employment and unemployment, the state jobless rate for August was 6.4 percent of the civilian labor force compared with 6.9 percent in July. The decline was largely attributed to a drop of 18,100 in the civilian labor force. In August of 1984, the unemployment rate stood at 7.1 percent when the jobless total stood at 110,500.

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
OKLAHOMA
AUGUST, 1985

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## HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing productions workers in Oklahoma factories worked an average of 41.5 hours for the typical week in August. Hourly earnings averaged $9.65 or $400.48 weekly. By comparison, during the corresponding week in July, the state's factory employees worked 40.4 hours weekly at $9.70 per hour or $391.88 in weekly wages. This represented an increase of $8.60 in August over July's weekly earnings as a result of the longer workweek.

Those employed in the state's durable goods-producing factories averaged $416.12 weekly in August, up $5.86 from the previous month, as their hourly pay edged slightly higher and workweek rose .5 of an hour. Several component industries within this hard goods sector showed greater earnings. More specifically, primarily metals industries, nonelectrical machinery, electrical and electronic equipment and instruments and related products recorded earnings gains. The most dramatic increase occurred in the latter industry where weekly paychecks ju.nped $69.00 due to a sharp rise in the workweek. In this industry, overtime work at premium pay was responsible for the large increase, after a drop in hours worked had taken place the preceding month.

State factory workers in the nondurable goods-producing industries, averaged higher weekly wages during the latest reporting period as their workweek also increased, although hourly earnings edged downward. Individually soft goods industries showed small-to-moderate gains in weekly pay except paper and allied products which lost $8.71 due to a drop of almost a dollar in hourly wage rates.

The Hours and Earnings Table in this publication presents the data for five nonmanufacturing industries in addition to hours and earnings for the manufacturing industries discussed above. These nonfactory industries are construction, oil and gas extraction, public utilities, wholesale trade, and retail trade (excluding eating and drinking places). Construction workers averaged slightly higher weekly pay in August compared to July, while oil and gas extraction workers' weekly paychecks eased nominally lower during this period. Those employed in retail establishments, (excluding eating and drinking places), were also averaging slightly less in their weekly paychecks. Transportation-public utilities employees had greater earnings due primarily to a longer workweek in their industry group, while wholesale trade workers received more weekly as their hourly earnings rose significantly.

Year-ago comparisons on the Hours and Earnings Table showed that manufacturing workers gained 1.2 percent this August from the corresponding period in 1984. Transportation-public utilities employees' weekly paychecks increased 4.5 percent over this annual comparison period, while oil and gas extraction pay rose 3.3 percent, retail trade, 3.1 percent; and wholesale trade, 3.0 percent.

# INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

As shown in the Insured Unemployment Summary, the state's insured jobless total was 24,293 for the week ending August 24, 1985. This compared to an insured unemployed total of 26,535 for the comparable week in July. Month-ago comparisons for specific industries indicated a drop of 1,380 in manufacturing. Also some 204 fewer insured claimants were in contract construction and the wholesale-retail trade, services and public utilities industries showed decreases of 322, 264, and 144, respectively. In spite of these decreases, the total for those formerly employed in mining rose 121 as that industry's employment decline continued, although at a slower rate.

Monthly comparisons of the duration or length of time that the insured unemployed have been receiving benefits indicated a substantial drop of 1,117 in the total unemployed for less than five weeks. The number of insured jobless claimants in the 5-14 weeks category, declined by 832, while those unemployed for 15 weeks or more decreased by 293. This later category, however, increased as a percentage of the insured jobless total. The proportion of long-term unemployed is usually an indicator of labor market conditions. A relatively large total in this category, as currently exists, generally points to restricted job opportunities.

Occupational attachment of the insured jobless in Oklahoma disclosed that the largest number were formerly employed in structural work, 4,484. Other occupations with large numbers of insured jobless were clerical, 4,349, miscellaneous, 4,365; professional-technical-managerial, 3,501; and service with 2,122 claimants.

## INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

| Industry | Number | Percent of Total | Male | Female | Duration | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Under 5 Weeks | 5 - 14 Weeks | 15 Weeks & Over |
| Total * | 24,293 | 100.0 | 14,764 | 9,529 | 7,985 | 9,136 | 7,172 |
| Mining | 3,228 | 13.3 | 2,865 | 363 | 1,048 | 1,296 | 884 |
| Construction | 3,606 | 14.8 | 3,345 | 261 | 1,060 | 1,441 | 1,105 |
| Manufacturing | 5,409 | 22.3 | 3,216 | 2,193 | 1,911 | 1,951 | 1,547 |
| Transp.-Pub. Util. | 1,036 | 4.3 | 719 | 317 | 343 | 363 | 330 |
| Trade | 4,071 | 16.8 | 1,806 | 2,265 | 1,281 | 1,471 | 1,319 |
| Services | 4,911 | 20.2 | 1,864 | 3,047 | 1,600 | 1,870 | 1,441 |
| Other | 2,032 | 8.3 | 949 | 1,083 | 742 | 744 | 546 |

* *Data for week ending August 24, 1985.*

## NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS DECLINE

The Oklahoma nonagricultural employment dropped slightly in August, off 1,600 from the July employment level. With three divisions recording gains, manufacturing led the way with 1,300 job additions centered entirely in the nondurable goods sector. Wholesale-retail trade added 1,200 for the next largest increase. The retail sector accounted entirely for this advance. Fire-insurance-real estate also gained 400 during this reporting period. In spite of those job additions, mining employment counted 2,600 fewer personnel as the long term slide continues in the oil and gas extraction industry. Government employment was down by some 700 positions, while minor reductions were also occurring in construction, transportation-public utilities, and service

Over the past twelve months, the nonfarm wage and salary employment has declined 4,900 since the corresponding 1984 month. Four of the major industry divisions advanced over the 12 month period under review, while four declined, The largest decline was in manufacturing where 5,700 jobs were lost, all losses occurring in the durable goods sector. Following close behind was mining where a drop of 5,200 was recorded. Construction has also regressed to an employment level 3,500 below the same period a year ago. To a lesser degree, but still significant figure, transportation-public utilities also lost 2,300 jobs spread evenly throughout various industry components. On the plus side, the largest employment gains were in the government where 8,100 additions were estimated. This year-to year growth is almost entirely attributable to the education sector of local government. Wholesale-retail trade had a net gain of 2,600 with the wholesale sector losing 700 while retail gained 3,300 during the past twelve months. Both services and finance-insurance-real estate made nominal advances over the year.

## STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE DATA

Unemployment rates decreased in fifty-five counties and both of the two large metropolitan areas in August over the revised estimates for July. The rates increased in fifteen counties and remained unchanged in the remaining seven. This downward trend of unemployment rates follows the same situation which prevailed at the statewide and national level over the latest 30-day reporting period.

On an annual basis since August of 1984, comparison of statistics show that the unemployment rates dropped in fifty-two counties, increased in twenty-one, and remained stable in four.

In the Oklahoma City Metro Area, the unemployment rate decreased to 5.3 percent in august compared to 5.9 percent in July and 6.5 percent a year ago. A similar pattern was evident in the Tulsa Metro Area as the unemployment rate dipped to 6.1 percent compared to the 6.6 percent registered in July and also down from the 6.8 percent estimated in August, 1984. Besides the normal seasonal factors prevalent, the current drop in unemployment is partially due to jobless people taking themselves out of the job search.

## OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
## SUMMARY TABLE

| Item | Number (In Thousands) | | | % Chg. | Absolute Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aug. 1985p | July 1985r | Aug 1984r | July 85 Aug. 85 | July 85 Aug. 85 | Aug 85 Aug 85 |
| **Total Labor Force †** | 1544.7 | 1562.8 | 1550.9 | - 1.2 | -18.1 | - 6.2 |
| Unemployment | 98.7 | 108.2 | 110.5 | - 8.8 | - 9.5 | -11.8 |
| Unemployment Rate | 6.4 | 6.9 | 7.1 | xxx | xxx | xxx |
| Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.) | | | | | | |
| Total Employment | 1446.0 | 1454.6 | 1440.4 | - 0.6 | - 8.6 | 5.6 |
| Agriculture | 47.9 | 55.1 | 48.4 | -13.1 | - 7.2 | - 0.5 |
| Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers | 182.4 | 179.6 | 187.8 | 1.5 | 2.8 | - 5.4 |
| Idled by Labor Disputes | .4 | .2 | 0 | 100 | .2 | 0.4 |
| **Wage and Salaries Workers, Total *** | 1177.2 | 1178.8 | 1182.1 | - 0.1 | - 1.6 | - 4.9 |
| Manufacturing | 171.2 | 169.9 | 176.9 | 0.8 | 1.3 | - 5.7 |
| Durable Goods | 106.6 | 106.7 | 111.7 | - 0.1 | - 0.1 | - 5.1 |
| Lumber & Wood Products | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 | - 2.9 | - 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Stone, Clay & Glass Products | 11.3 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Primary Metal Industries | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 0.2 | - 0.2 |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 16.9 | 16.7 | 18.3 | 1.2 | 0.2 | - 1.4 |
| Fab. Structural Metal Products | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - 0.5 |
| Machinery Exc. Electrical | 35.4 | 35.8 | 36.8 | - 1.1 | - 0.4 | - 1.4 |
| Construction & Related Mach | 13.2 | 13.4 | 13.9 | - 1.5 | - 0.2 | - 0.7 |
| Oil Field Machinery | 8.3 | 8.4 | 9.2 | - 1.2 | - 0.1 | - 0.9 |
| General Industrial Machinery | 7.0 | 7.1 | 6.7 | - 1.4 | - 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Electrical and Electronic Equip | 11.2 | 11.4 | 12.0 | - 1.8 | - 0.2 | - 0.8 |
| Transportation Equipment | 18.4 | 18.5 | 19.8 | - 0.5 | - 0.1 | - 1.4 |
| Motor Vehicle and Equip | 11.5 | 11.8 | 12.2 | - 2.5 | - 0.3 | - 0.7 |
| Aircraft & Parts | 6.4 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 3.2 | 0.2 | - 0.7 |
| Instruments & Related Products | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Nondurable Goods | 64.6 | 63.2 | 65.2 | 2.2 | 1.4 | - 0.6 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 14.6 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Apparel & Other Textile Products | 9.4 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 6.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Printing & Publishing | 11.8 | 12.0 | 11.6 | - 1.7 | - 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Newspapers & Periodicals | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.3 | - 1.5 | - 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Petroleum & Coal Products | 7.6 | 7.6 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - 1.1 |
| Petroleum Refining | 7.1 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - 1.0 |
| Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products | 12.0 | 11.1 | 12.0 | 8.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| Tires & Inner Tubes | 7.4 | 6.5 | 7.6 | 13.8 | 0.9 | - 0.2 |
| Mining | 70.4 | 73.0 | 75.6 | - 3.6 | - 2.6 | - 5.2 |
| Oil & Gas Extraction | 67.7 | 70.1 | 72.5 | - 3.4 | - 2.4 | - 4.8 |
| Construction | 49.4 | 49.9 | 52.9 | - 1.0 | - 0.5 | - 3.5 |
| Heavy Construction Contractor | 10.1 | 10.1 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - 1.2 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities Ex | 62.8 | 63.3 | 65.1 | - 0.8 | - 0.5 | - 2.3 |
| Transportation | 32.5 | 32.8 | 33.8 | - 0.9 | - 0.3 | - 1.3 |
| Railroad Transportation | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - 0.1 |
| Trucking & Warehousing | 16.3 | 16.6 | 17.2 | - 1.8 | - 0.3 | - 0.9 |
| Communications & Electric, GA | 30.3 | 30.5 | 31.3 | - 0.7 | - 0.2 | - 1.0 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 293.5 | 292.3 | 290.9 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 2.6 |
| Wholesale Trade | 69.1 | 69.4 | 69.8 | - 0.4 | - 0.3 | - 0.7 |
| Retail Trade | 224.4 | 222.9 | 221.1 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 3.3 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 29.9 | 29.5 | 29.9 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Department Stores | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - 0.3 |
| Food Stores | 37.8 | 37.7 | 37.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Automotive Dealers & Service Sta | 27.4 | 27.3 | 26.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Apparel & Accessory Stores | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - 0.3 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 66.9 | 66.5 | 66.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Banking | 21.6 | 21.7 | 22.4 | - 0.5 | - 0.1 | - 0.8 |
| Insurance Carriers | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Services | 223.8 | 224.0 | 223.4 | - 0.1 | - 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - 0.1 |
| Personal Services | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Health Services | 70.8 | 70.5 | 70.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Hospitals | 28.3 | 28.3 | 28.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - 0.5 |
| Total Government | 239.2 | 239.9 | 231.1 | - 0.3 | - 0.7 | 8.1 |
| Federal Government | 51.4 | 51.9 | 49.5 | - 1.0 | - 0.5 | 1.9 |
| State and Local Government | 187.8 | 188.0 | 181.6 | - 0.1 | - 0.2 | 6.2 |
| State Government | 64.1 | 63.0 | 66.6 | 1.7 | 1.1 | - 2.5 |
| Local Government | 123.7 | 125.0 | 115.0 | - 1.0 | - 1.3 | 8.7 |

† *Based on place-of-residence concept.*

* *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1984 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.*

# *HOURS AND EARNINGS*
# IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
# AUGUST 1985

| INDUSTRY GROUP | Aug 1985p | Jul 1985r | Aug 1984r | Aug 1985p | Jul 1985r | Aug 1984r | Aug 1985p | Jul 1985r | Aug 1984r |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MANUFACTURING | $400.48 | $391.88 | $395.65 | 41.5 | 40.4 | 41.3 | $ 9.65 | $ 9.70 | $ 9.58 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 416.12 | 410.26 | 410.76 | 41.2 | 40.7 | 42.0 | 10.10 | 10.08 | 10.78 |
| STONE' CLAY & GLASS | 429.09 | 449.79 | 435.70 | 41.7 | 43.5 | 42.8 | 10.29 | 10.34 | 10.18 |
| PRIMARY METALS | 412.99 | 397.03 | 369.77 | 43.2 | 41.1 | 41.5 | 9.56 | 9.66 | 8.91 |
| FABRICATED METALS | 371.90 | 364.00 | 386.68 | 40.6 | 40.0 | 41.4 | 9.16 | 9.10 | 9.34 |
| FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS | 373.52 | 367.60 | 389.10 | 40.6 | 40.0 | 42.9 | 9.20 | 9.19 | 9.07 |
| MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL | 400.56 | 396.88 | 420.47 | 41.9 | 41.0 | 44.4 | 9.56 | 9.68 | 9.47 |
| OIL FIELD MACHINERY | 437.78 | 435.49 | 427.85 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 10.60 | 10.70 | 10.41 |
| ELECT. & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT | 413.92 | 403.79 | 386.88 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 41.6 | 10.17 | 9.97 | 9.30 |
| TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT | 517.05 | 504.98 | 471.08 | 40.3 | 39.7 | 38.9 | 12.83 | 12.72 | 12.11 |
| INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS | 439.93 | 370.93 | 395.42 | 43.3 | 38.8 | 43.5 | 10.16 | 9.56 | 9.09 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 375.11 | 356.51 | 366.68 | 42.1 | 39.7 | 39.9 | 8.91 | 8.98 | 9.19 |
| FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS | 326.65 | 325.98 | 317.14 | 41.4 | 41.9 | 40.4 | 7.89 | 7.78 | 7.85 |
| APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES | 179.94 | 175.09 | 171.00 | 37.1 | 35.3 | 36.0 | 4.85 | 4.96 | 4.75 |
| PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS | 412.58 | 421.29 | 402.75 | 42.1 | 38.9 | 40.6 | 9.80 | 10.83 | 9.92 |
| PRINTING & PUBLISHING | 379.64 | 377.34 | 386.23 | 41.4 | 40.1 | 41.8 | 9.17 | 9.41 | 9.24 |
| NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS | 380.40 | 364.94 | 403.26 | 40.0 | 38.7 | 42.9 | 9.51 | 9.43 | 9.40 |
| PETROLEUM REFINING | 518.76 | 494.04 | 503.23 | 39.6 | 35.8 | 39.5 | 10.10 | 13.80 | 12.74 |
| NONMANUFACTURING | | | | | | | | | |
| CONSTRUCTION | 425.26 | 423.17 | 425.25 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 37.8 | 11.28 | 11.02 | 11.25 |
| OIL & GAS EXTRACTION | 456.88 | 457.06 | 442.40 | 42.5 | 43.2 | 43.5 | 10.75 | 10.58 | 10.17 |
| PUBLIC UTILITIES | 489.82 | 481.48 | 468.54 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 11.86 | 11.83 | 11.40 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 364.80 | 357.11 | 354.02 | 39.1 | 38.2 | 39.6 | 9.33 | 9.11 | 8.94 |
| RETAIL TRADE* | 204.16 | 205.40 | 198.10 | 31.8 | 32 | 31.9 | 6.42 | 5.32 | 6.21 |

*Note:* *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 126,700 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1984 benchmark.*
*Above industries have been classified according to the* **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**
**P** - *Preliminary* **R** - *Revised.* *****Excludes eating and drinking establishments.
*Source:* *Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.*

## LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: AUGUST 1985

| AREA | EMPLOYMENT | UNEMPLOYMENT | LABOR FORCE | UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AUG 85 | JUL 85 | AUG 84 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. | 108,628,000 | 8,051,000 | 116,679,000 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 7.3 |
| OKLAHOMA | 1,446,000 | 98,700 | 1,544,700 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 7.1 |
| COUNTIES | | | | | | |
| 1 ADAIR | 8,550 | 710 | 9,260 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 8.6 |
| 2 ALFALFA | 3,160 | 130 | 3,290 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 3.2 |
| 3 ATOKA | 5,080 | 510 | 5,590 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 10.0 |
| 4 BEAVER | 3,380 | 100 | 3,480 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| 5 BECKHAM | 8,770 | 800 | 9,570 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 9.9 |
| 6 BLAINE | 5,670 | 390 | 6,060 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 5.9 |
| 7 BRYAN | 13,700 | 1,140 | 14,840 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 8.2 |
| 8 CADDO | 13,140 | 1,290 | 14,430 | 8.9 | 9.8 | 8.1 |
| 9 CANADIAN | 32,575 | 1,750 | 34,325 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.2 |
| 10 CARTER | 20,500 | 1,475 | 21,975 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 7.2 |
| 11 CHEROKEE | 14,610 | 1,370 | 15,980 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 9.0 |
| 12 CHOCTAW | 5,040 | 660 | 5,700 | 11.6 | 15.5 | 11.6 |
| 13 CIMARRON | 1,540 | 130 | 1,670 | 7.8 | 6.5 | 4.7 |
| 14 CLEVELAND | 74,725 | 3,800 | 78,525 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 6.8 |
| 15 COAL | 1,970 | 240 | 2,210 | 10.9 | 12.9 | 12.1 |
| 16 COMANCHE | 38,775 | 2,050 | 40,825 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.9 |
| 17 COTTON | 2,270 | 130 | 2,400 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| 18 CRAIG | 7,560 | 500 | 8,060 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 5.5 |
| 19 CREEK | 30,675 | 2,125 | 32,800 | 6.5 | 7.4 | 7.0 |
| 20 CUSTER | 13,940 | 840 | 14,780 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 6.2 |
| 21 DELAWARE | 11,270 | 760 | 12,030 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.3 |
| 22 DEWEY | 3,010 | 150 | 3,160 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 8.1 |

| | COUNTY | EMPLOYMENT | UNEMPLOYMENT | LABOR FORCE | UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AUG 85 | JUL 85 | AUG 84 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | ELLIS | 2,750 | 170 | 2,920 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 7.6 |
| 24 | GARFIELD | 28,750 | 1,850 | 30,600 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| 25 | GARVIN | 11,460 | 820 | 12,280 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.9 |
| 26 | GRADY | 18,810 | 1,830 | 20,640 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.4 |
| 27 | GRANT | 2,810 | 120 | 2,930 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| 28 | GREER | 3,080 | 150 | 3,230 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.1 |
| 29 | HARMON | 1,850 | 160 | 2,010 | 8.0 | 6.7 | 4.9 |
| 30 | HARPER | 1,680 | 90 | 1,770 | 5.1 | 6.1 | 4.6 |
| 31 | HASKELL | 4,470 | 750 | 5,220 | 14.4 | 15.0 | 12.9 |
| 32 | HUGHES | 4,810 | 710 | 5,520 | 12.9 | 14.6 | 14.9 |
| 33 | JACKSON | 11,030 | 760 | 11,790 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.0 |
| 34 | JEFFERSON | 3,300 | 290 | 3,590 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.3 |
| 35 | JOHNSTON | 4,150 | 320 | 4,470 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.2 |
| 36 | KAY | 23,275 | 1,650 | 24,925 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.2 |
| 37 | KINGFISHER | 7,440 | 340 | 7,780 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| 38 | KIOWA | 5,490 | 350 | 5,840 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 6.2 |
| 39 | LATIMER | 3,050 | 610 | 3,660 | 16.7 | 18.0 | 14.1 |
| 40 | LEFLORE | 12,090 | 1,410 | 13,500 | 10.4 | 13.8 | 11.5 |
| 41 | LINCOLN | 9,810 | 1,280 | 11,090 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 9.5 |
| 42 | LOGAN | 14,740 | 770 | 15,510 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.7 |
| 43 | LOVE | 2,530 | 250 | 2,780 | 9.0 | 9.9 | 9.1 |
| 44 | MCCLAIN | 11,260 | 610 | 11,870 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.5 |
| 45 | MCCURTAIN | 13,500 | 1,380 | 14,880 | 9.3 | 10.1 | 9.7 |
| 46 | MCINTOSH | 6,040 | 510 | 6,550 | 7.8 | 8.9 | 9.2 |
| 47 | MAJOR | 3,850 | 230 | 4,080 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 6.0 |

| | COUNTY | EMPLOYMENT | UNEMPLOYMENT | LABOR FORCE | UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AUG 85 | JUL 85 | AUG 84 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 48 | MARSHALL | 4,360 | 340 | 4,700 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 7.7 |
| 49 | MAYES | 16,070 | 1,330 | 17,400 | 7.6 | 8.7 | 9.0 |
| 50 | MURRAY | 5,760 | 420 | 6,180 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.7 |
| 51 | MUSKOGEE | 28,450 | 2,650 | 31,100 | 8.5 | 9.9 | 9.6 |
| 52 | NOBLE | 5,610 | 300 | 5,910 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 6.3 |
| 53 | NOWATA | 4,210 | 360 | 4,570 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 9.7 |
| 54 | OKFUSKEE | 4,070 | 440 | 4,510 | 9.8 | 11.0 | 10.3 |
| 55 | OKLAHOMA | 307,825 | 17,625 | 325,450 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 6.8 |
| 56 | OKMULGEE | 12,125 | 1,175 | 13,300 | 8.8 | 9.7 | 9.9 |
| 57 | OSAGE | 19,850 | 1,075 | 20,925 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 6.0 |
| 58 | OTTAWA | 11,850 | 1,375 | 13,225 | 10.4 | 9.9 | 9.9 |
| 59 | PAWNEE | 6,170 | 530 | 6,700 | 7.9 | 8.7 | 9.3 |
| 60 | PAYNE | 31,275 | 1,250 | 32,525 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 5.8 |
| 61 | PITTSBURG | 12,075 | 2,050 | 14,125 | 14.5 | 15.0 | 12.7 |
| 62 | PONTOTOC | 16,190 | 950 | 17,140 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| 63 | POTTAWATOMIE | 29,975 | 2,025 | 32,000 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 6.9 |
| 64 | PUSHMATAHA | 2,980 | 480 | 3,460 | 13.9 | 11.9 | 16.1 |
| 65 | ROGER MILLS | 2,490 | 140 | 2,630 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 7.9 |
| 66 | ROGERS | 24,380 | 1,730 | 26,110 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 6.7 |
| 67 | SEMINOLE | 11,060 | 1,230 | 12,290 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 10.2 |
| 68 | SEQUOYAH | 15,190 | 1,400 | 16,590 | 8.4 | 10.2 | 8.3 |
| 69 | STEPHENS | 19,430 | 1,230 | 20,660 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 7.0 |
| 70 | TEXAS | 8,160 | 290 | 8,450 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.7 |
| 71 | TILLMAN | 4,280 | 320 | 4,600 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 8.2 |
| 72 | TULSA | 239,225 | 15,750 | 254,975 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 7.1 |

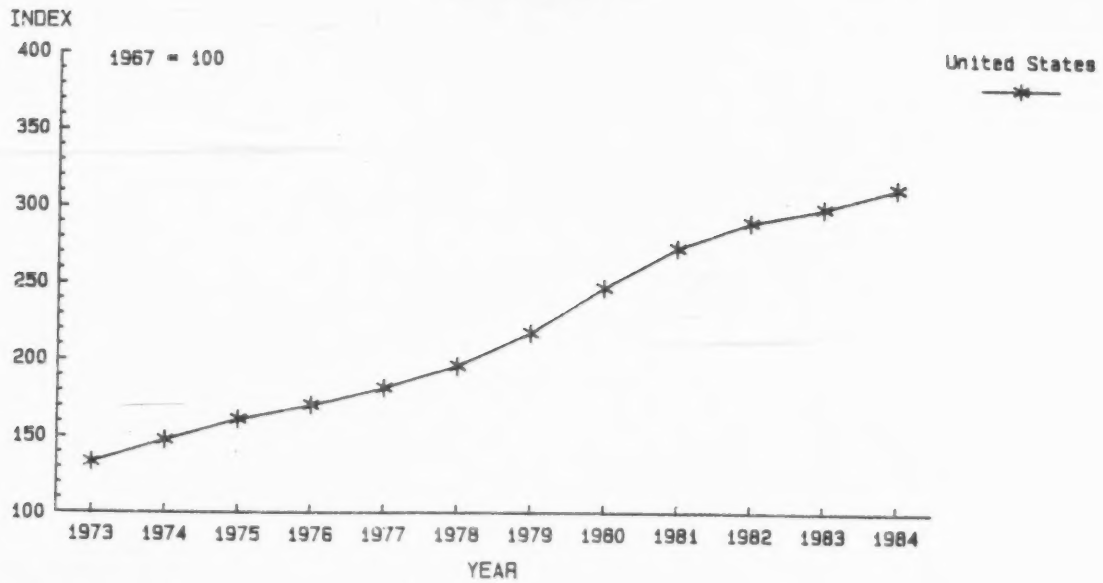
| COUNTY | EMPLOYMENT | UNEMPLOYMENT | LABOR FORCE | UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AUG 85 | JUL 85 | AUG 84 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 73 WAGONER | 21,875 | 1,150 | 23,025 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 5.1 |
| 74 WASHINGTON | 24,980 | 1,220 | 26,200 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 4.5 |
| 75 WASHITA | 6,840 | 480 | 7,320 | 6.6 | 7.8 | 7.2 |
| 76 WOODS | 5,560 | 120 | 5,680 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 3.2 |
| 77 WOODWARD | 11,740 | 870 | 12,610 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 7.0 |
| OKLAHOMA CITY MSA | 471,100 | 26,600 | 497,700 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 6.5 |
| TULSA MSA | 336,000 | 21,800 | 357,800 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 6.8 |

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. NORTHWEST | 37,800 | 1,900 | 39,700 | 4.8 |
| B. SOUTHWEST | 53,500 | 3,700 | 57,200 | 6.5 |
| C. NORTH CENTRA | 80,600 | 5,000 | 85,600 | 5.8 |
| D. SOUTH CENTRA | 111,300 | 7,800 | 119,100 | 6.5 |
| E. CENTRAL | 365,600 | 20,500 | 386,100 | 5.3 |
| F. TULSA | 289,700 | 18,900 | 308,600 | 6.1 |
| G. EAST CENTRAL | 97,200 | 7,500 | 104,700 | 7.2 |
| H. SOUTHERN | 85,700 | 6,400 | 92,100 | 6.9 |
| I. NORTHEAST | 100,300 | 7,300 | 107,600 | 6.8 |
| J. EASTERN | 106,800 | 8,900 | 115,700 | 7.7 |
| K. SOUTHEAST | 53,200 | 7,300 | 60,500 | 12.1 |
| L. CLEVELAND | 64,300 | 3,500 | 67,800 | 5.2 |

**These are the geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and includes all 77 Counties.*

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
## ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
## 1973-1984



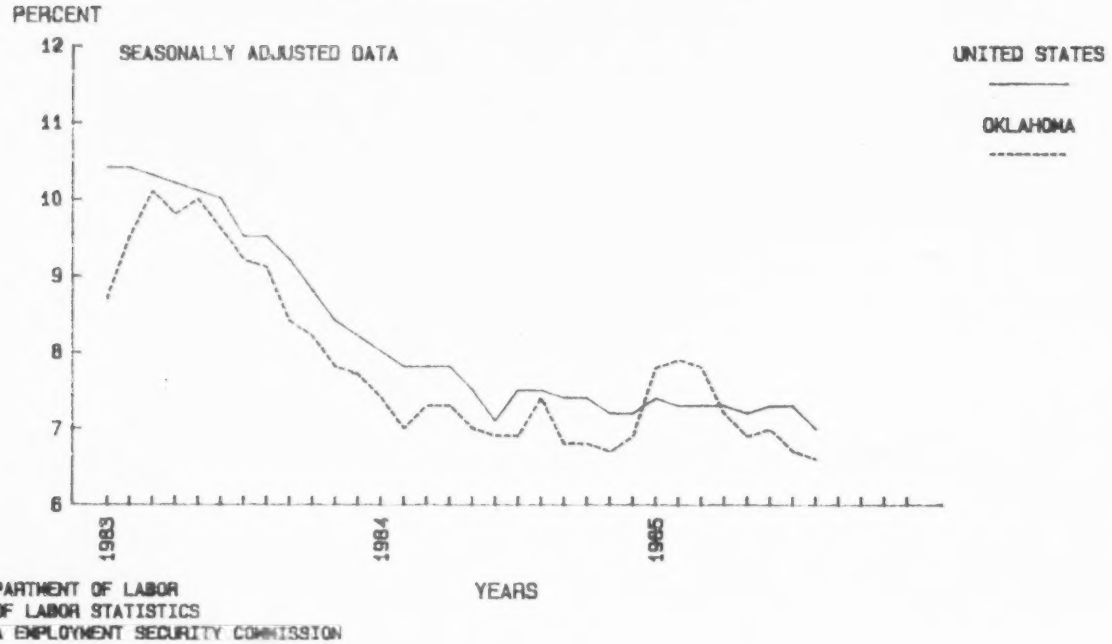

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

| ANNUAL | | MONTH | | | PERCENT CHANGE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| YEAR | INDEX | MONTH | 1984 | 1985 | PREV. YR. | PREV. MO. |
| 1973 | 133.1 | JAN | 305.2 | 316.1 | 3.6 | 0.2 |
| 1974 | 147.7 | FEB | 306.6 | 317.4 | 3.5 | 0.4 |
| 1975 | 161.2 | MAR | 307.3 | 318.8 | 3.7 | 0.4 |
| 1976 | 170.5 | APR | 308.8 | 320.1 | 3.7 | 0.4 |
| 1977 | 181.5 | MAY | 309.7 | 321.3 | 3.7 | 0.4 |
| 1978 | 195.4 | JUN | 310.7 | 322.3 | 3.7 | 0.3 |
| 1979 | 217.4 | JUL | 311.7 | 322.8 | 3.6 | 0.2 |
| 1980 | 246.8 | AUG | 313.0 | 323.5 | 3.4 | 0.2 |
| 1981 | 272.4 | SEP | 314.5 | | | |
| 1982 | 289.1 | OCT | 315.3 | | | |
| 1983 | 298.4 | NOV | 315.3 | | | |
| 1984 | 311.1 | DEC | 315.5 | | | |

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research and Planning Division (405) 521-3735.

# COMPARISON OF
# UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
# UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA




U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

## COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
## UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA
## 1983-1985

| MONTH | 1983 | | | | 1984 | | | | 1985 | | | | MONTH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | UNADJ. | | ADJ. | | UNADJ. | | ADJ. | | UNADJ. | | ADJ. | | |
| | U.S. | OK | U.S. | OK | U.S. | OK | U.S. | OK | U.S. | OK | U.S. | OK | |
| JAN | 11.4 | 9.2 | 10.4 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 7.8 | JAN |
| FEB | 11.3 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 7.3 | 7.9 | FEB |
| MAR | 10.8 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 8.1 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.8 | MAR |
| APR | 10.0 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.2 | APR |
| MAY | 9.8 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 6.9 | MAY |
| JUN | 10.2 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.0 | JUN |
| JUL | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 6.7 | JUL |
| AUG | 9.0 | 8.8 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 6.6 | AUG |
| SEP | 8.8 | 8.1 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 6.8 | | | | | SEP |
| OCT | 8.4 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 6.8 | | | | | OCT |
| NOV | 8.1 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 6.7 | | | | | NOV |
| DEC | 8.0 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 6.9 | | | | | DEC |
| AVE | 9.5 | 9.0 | -- | -- | 7.5 | 7.0 | -- | -- | | | | | AVE |

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1984 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.